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CHINA MAIL OFFICE

VOL. XIX. No. 9732

三月五日四十九百八十一

WONHOU CHINAMAIL

Established FEBRUARY 1845.

The China Mail

THE 'HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL'

《日本邮报》

(Hongkong Wa Tsui Po.)

ISSUED DAILY.

CHIN CHU MAN,

Manager and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION £1

Per Dozen & per Number in Hong

Kong, or in any other Chinese port.

For Details & Post Offices, see

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PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

The Co.'s Steamship

NARVAL Captain HARDIE will be

despatched for the above

Port TOMORROW, the 31st instant at

Noon.

For Details of Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LA PRAIRIE & CO.,

General Managers,

Hongkong, May 30, 1894.

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ADVANCE

THE CHINA MAIL.

ADVANCE

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1894.

Mails.

U. S. Mail Line.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Port of Edo de Japón, Saturday, June 2, at daylight.

City of Nagasaki, Wednesday, June 20, at 1 p.m.

Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama, Tuesday, July 11, at 1 p.m.

Yokohama, Friday, July 13, at 1 p.m.

The U. S. Mail Steamship *PERU*, which was dispatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA and YOKOHAMA, on SATURDAY, the 2nd Inst., at daylight, taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all the principal cities of the United States and Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passenger holding orders FOR OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have, between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of \$10.00 Gold in addition to the regular tariff rates.

Passenger holding orders FOR OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have, between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE and other direct connecting Railways, and from China to destination, the choice of direct Hues.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation, Yokohama and other Japanese Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and the Gulf Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara; and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Bills will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consignor Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Plaza Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.

Hongkong, May 21, 1894. 863

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

VIA

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,

AND

ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Port of Nagasaki, Tuesday, June 12, at 1 p.m.

Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama, Tuesday, July 3, at 1 p.m.

Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama, Wednesday, Aug. 1, at 1 p.m.

Honolulu, Friday, July 13, at 1 p.m.

The Steamship *OCEANIC* will be dispatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA and YOKOHAMA, on TUESDAY, the 12th June, at 1 p.m., connection being made at Yokohama with Steamer from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passenger Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates and particulars of the various routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, reembark at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This discount does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

Consignor Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Plaza Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.

Hongkong, May 24, 1894. 918

Mails.

U. S. Mail Line.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Victoria, Tuesday, June 12, at daylight.

Tacoma, Tuesday, July 17.

Sich, Tuesday, August 7.

Victoria, Tuesday, August 28.

Tacoma, Tuesday, Sept. 25.

The Steamship *VICTORIA*, Captain J. P. Panton, R. N. C., sailing at Noon on TUESDAY, the 12th June, will proceed to VICTORIA, CO. and TACOMA via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, New Zealand, and to Canada and United States Points.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be sent forward by the steamer to the care of the Freight Agent.

General Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be sent forward by the steamer to the care of the Freight Agent.

Hongkong, May 29, 1894. 933

Mails.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Victoria, Tuesday, June 12.

Tacoma, Tuesday, July 17.

Sich, Tuesday, August 7.

Victoria, Tuesday, August 28.

Tacoma, Tuesday, Sept. 25.

The Steamship *VICTORIA*, Captain J. P. Panton, R. N. C., sailing at Noon on TUESDAY, the 12th June, will proceed to VICTORIA, CO. and TACOMA via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, New Zealand, and to Canada and United States Points.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be sent forward by the steamer to the care of the Freight Agent.

General Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be sent forward by the steamer to the care of the Freight Agent.

Hongkong, May 29, 1894. 933

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel	Agents	Date of Leaving
Japan	Ancona (s)	P. & O. S. N. Co.	June 9, daylight.
London and Ports of Call	Ganges (s)	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About June 8.
London and Hamburg	Espiechale (s)	Arnold, Kastberg & Co.	About June 12.
London and Marseille	Mauli (s)	P. & O. S. N. Co.	June 12.
Nagasaki	Bucaphalus (s)	C. & R. Stevens	June 21.
Nagasaki and Kobe	Gwahol (s)	P. & O. S. N. Co.	At noon.
New York	Edward May	Shaw & Co.	Quick despatch.
San Francisco, v. Japan	Bridston Hill	Shaw & Co.	June 2.
San Francisco, v. Japan	Peru (s)	Pacific Mail & Co.	June 12, at 1 p.m.
San Francisco	Oceanic (s)	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
San Francisco	Matthew (s)	P. & O. S. N. Co.	May 31, at 4 p.m.
Shanghai	Choyang (s)	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About June 4.
Shanghai	John (s)	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About June 9.
Shanghai	Siamese (s)	P. & O. S. N. Co.	June 2, at noon.
Sport, Haw & Hburg	Prick (s)	Clarke & Co.	June 3, at noon.
Sport, Haw & Hburg	Blagoe (s)	D. Sonson, Sons & Co.	June 3, daylight.
Sport, Haw & Hburg	Arrasdon Apear (s)	Douglas Larrick & Co.	May 31, at noon.
Sport, Haw & Hburg	Gisela (s)	Baader & Co.	June 5.
Vancouver (B.C.)	Empress of China (s)	Canadian P. & R. Co.	June 13, at noon.
Victoria (B.C.)	Victoria (s)	N. P. & S. & R. Co.	June 18, at noon.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Noon.—Memos issued for Coast Ports.

4 p.m.—Choweng leaves for Shanghai.

Meeting.

Noon.—Meeting of Shareholders of The Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin at the Company's Office.

Miscellaneous.

Goods per Arraton Apur undelivered after Noon landed.

The publication of this issue commences at 6.50 p.m.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1894.

TELEGRAMS.

[SURRENDERED TO THE "CHINA MAIL"]

(Via Southern Line).

LONDON, 28th May, 1894.

DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

Lord Tweedmouth has been appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

BRITISH AIRPORTS IN AFRICA.

Sir Edward Grey stated that the territory leased to the Free Congo State is part of the British sphere defined by the treaty of 1890, to which the powers have never objected hitherto.

(From Manila Papers.)

SPANISH NEWS.

MADRID, May 15.

The Ambassador Sr. Leon y Castillo has left for Paris.

MADRID, May 16.

The Conservatives continue in their obstructive policy to prevent the approval of the treaties of commerce which are being discussed in the Chambers.

MADRID, May 16.

The earthquake which occurred in Venezuela destroyed forty villages, besides causing numerous deaths.

Six anarchists, convicted of an attempt to blow up the Lyceum at Barcelona with dynamite, have been sentenced to death.

MADRID, May 20.

The Conservatives continue in their obstructive policy to prevent the approval of the treaties of commerce which are being discussed in the Chambers.

For the championship all the players will meet, and the best score wins.

I and draws — will determine the champion.

There will be two rounds, play to finish on 30th September. The members will have to play two games a week, and will be paired weakly by the Special Committee.

The following draws took place to-day:

FIRST DRAW.

Rodd v. Cowen.

Jupp v. Howell.

Howard v. Jesus.

Cooke v. H. Humphreys.

Bruce Shepherd v. J. J. Francis.

Hunt v. Piercy.

Gutiérrez v. Pollock.

Buchout v. Moore.

SECOND DRAW.

Jupp v. Pollock.

Howard v. Piercy.

Bischoff v. Cowen.

Francis v. Gutiérrez.

Mosses v. Humphreys.

Howell v. Bruce Shepherd.

Cooke v. Jesus.

Rodd v. Hunt.

These games must be played off before the 11th June. For the convenience of members

THE CHINA MAIL.

The effective list of vessels of the Royal Navy has been increased by the addition of the first-class cruiser *Thetis*, 7,350 tons, 12,000 horse power, which was inspected by Rear-Admiral G. D. Moresby and passed into the 1st Division of the Medway Fleet Reserve as being ready for service. The *Thetis*, which was built by the Thames Shipbuilding Company, is a very powerful vessel. She is armed with two 8-in. breech-loading guns, ten 6-in. 17 smaller quick-firing guns. At the conclusion of trials she steamed along upon 10 knots per hour, obtained with natural draught. The total cost of the vessel had been £3,000,000.

An inquest recently held serves to show how some, at least, of the poor live. The man who was the subject of it gained his livelihood by "eating bottles and things" at public-houses, for the amusement of the customers. He swallowed anything that came in his way, and then went round with the hat. One day he took a piece of tinfoil too much. It got mixed up with a hook; there was a question of precedence; and he died. The post mortem examination showed that his stomach was a mass of excrements, containing, among other things, a bullet, twenty or thirty pieces of cork, eighteen inches of string, and a leather strap.

A Berlin journal of anti-Semitic tone has discovered that Kossmuth was a Jew. His original name, it says, was Lewin Koch, which he afterwards changed to Louis Kossmuth. As early as the year 1830 he commenced his revolutionary work when the "Alliance Israélite," operating from Paris, endeavoured to kindle the torch of revolution throughout all Europe. In England it was the Jew Disraeli, in France the Jew Crémieux, in Italy the Jew Massini, in Hungary the Jew Kossmuth, and in Germany the Jew Marx, who aimed at carrying out the revolution. A Jewish journal, commenting on this revelation, says it by pointing out that all the heroes of the French Revolution were also of Semitic descent. Robertine having founded an Alsatian Jew, called him a Jew, and ed. the "Alliance Israélite." Daniel, a Polish Jew, named Daniel, and that Marx was a Jew. The leaders of the English nation, says, were descended from the lost tribes of Israel. "Saxon" being plainly a corruption of "Isaacson."

The appointment of the Emperor William as Colonel-in-Chief of the 1st Royal Dragoons in the British Army places His Imperial Majesty at the head of a regiment admittedly one of the finest and most distinguished in the Queen's service. In itself also the appointment is a unique distinction, for no foreign potentate has ever previously held a commission in the British Army. Our own Sovereign and several members of the Royal Family hold commissions in foreign services. Her Majesty is Colonel-in-Chief of the 1st Royal Prussian Dragoons, and the Prince of Wales and Duke of Cambridge are both Field-Marshal in the German Army, a distinction moreover granted to the great Duke of Wellington, who was appointed a Field-Marshal in the Prussian service after Waterloo. The Prince of Wales, his commands, as Colonel-in-Chief of a regiment in the German Army, and the Fifth Pomeranian, or "Bützow," Hussars, and the Duke of Connaught is First Chief of an equally celebrated corps, the 3rd Brandenburg, or "Zieben," Hussars. Both Princes, in addition, hold Hussar colonies in the Austrian Army. But hitherto no foreigner, however exalted or illustrious his rank, has ever been admitted to any official position on the roll of the British Army.

The following items are from the London and China Express of April 27:

The death is announced of Major-General H. Alexander. He entered the Army in 1847, was with the 10th Hussars in the Crimea in 1855, and, having exchanged into the 1st King's Dragoon Guards, took part in the campaign of 1860 in China.

Coldon Ikeda, Military Attaché to the Japanese Legation in Paris, has about to return to Japan. Colonel Ikeda studied originally in France and went there to attend the St. Cyr, and on returning to Japan was given a place at the Tokyo Military School. There he returned to France, and will now take up a post in the Japanese Higher Military School, and will be succeeded at Paris by Colonel Itoji of the Artillery, who is expected to arrive about the middle of next month.

The Naval and Military Record informs us that the government of Colonial Jones-Vanstan is in command of the troops in the Straits Settlements, and to the fact that he has been granted the local rank of Major-General says: "Colonel Jones-Vanstan, is well known as an officer of ability and energy, and his friends in the West will not judge him his good fortune." At the same time, there is something wrong in the system which renders it impossible to find a major-general able or willing to succeed Sir Charles Warren at Singapore. Our loss in this respect is that we would gladly avail ourselves of it.

The Japanese Military Mission to Europe, composed of General Otsu, Colonel Odara and Colonel Inouye, has visited General Mercier, the Minister of War in France, and presented him with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Rising Sun. The Japanese General recalled the fact that General Mercier (then Colonel) had shown attention to several Japanese officers attached to the regiment of which he was Colonel at Geneva. The Commandant has also presented through the French Foreign Office the Cross of the Order of the Rising Sun to General de Boisdeffre, Chief of the General Staff. The General Officer of the French Army, General Léon Ménard, will not hand him any decorations, as the French President was the recipient of the Order of the Chrysanthemum last year.

With the Colonial Office in regard to the proposed change at the Indian station, a British soldier, to be used in the Straits Settlements, has been sent to the commandant of the 2nd Battalion, 1st Bengal Native Infantry, who would strike the secese as a disadvantage of a little over 1 per cent, we hear that unless a certain quantity of work was guaranteed the rate would be about 2 per cent., and the question naturally arises who is to give this guarantee. We understand this has been done, and that the most important preliminary point has been settled, so that the Secretary for the Colonies should be enabled to come to a decision.

We learn from our newly published lists that the Council of the Biennale League has invited Mr. R. B. Grundy to speak on the London Conference. We are glad to inform that this indicates the conclusion of formal alliance with the China Association. This association, however, objects in view of the fact of its being a colonial organization, in the sense that it is not a national organization, and in what concerns foreign countries.

THE PLAGUE IN HONGKONG.

DISEASE ON THE INCREASE.—THREE SOLDIERS ATTACKED.

It is evident, in spite of the optimistic views generally entertained by the public, the press and the authorities, that the plague is by no means checked. For several days now there has been a steady increase in the number of cases till at noon to-day there were 100 under treatment in the various hospitals. The increase is sought to be accounted for by the fact that the patients are treated solely by Chinese doctors. In fact, it is asserted that the friends and relatives of affected persons are most readily coming forward with their sick, but there are several matters which go to prove that this is not the case, that is to say, spontaneous desire on the part of the Chinese to send their sick to Hospital.

The disease is more diffused than it was before. In order to escape the Sanitary Board's searchers, patients are being moved away from the central district of infection to more secluded and hitherto unsuspected streets. This does not baffle a greater confidence in the Chinese doctors than in the European. Neither do the cases which were brought before Captain Hastings at the Magistracy this morning show much confidence in medical treatment of any kind.

But apart from this, we have it on the authority of a volunteer searcher that at least one doctor from the Tung Wah Hospital is a distinct hindrance instead of a help to the search party. Yesterday and again this morning he sought to pass over suspected cases and pooh-poohed the fears of the rest of the party that sick people were suffering from plague. Fortunately for the patients and the community, the servant boy stated that he brought the girl from a brothel at 12 Cochrane Street at her own request; and the landlord said he was asked to rent the house and did not know the girl was suffering from small-pox.

Sergt. Gillies said that when he went into the house all the persons were speaking of plague; and in another case one of the Chinese doctors at the Tung Wah Hospital gave it as his opinion that not only was the patient suffering from plague but he had very few hours to live. It would thus appear that the Chinese doctors accompanying the search parties are not altogether satisfactory.

In addition to the private of the Shropshire Light Infantry who was sent to the Higais yesterday as suffering from plague, we regret to state that other two soldiers have been sent to Hospital suffering from plague and two more are under observation. It may be advisable to contradict a statement which has been given general credence throughout the Colony that the soldiers engaged on the house-to-house visitation and cleansing duty are receiving as much liquor and tobacco as they desire. The Sanitary authorities do not provide them with tobacco or liquor. When they come off duty the men are given a substantial supper and 50 cents a day. That is all they receive over, and above their ordinary pay as soldiers.

The cemeteries west of Kennedy-town have been closed, and will be walled round by the Public Works Department with a view to preserving the graves. A new cemetery has been opened at Sandy Bay. The P. W. D. is having 100 graves opened there and 30 were opened yesterday ready for the reception of bodies. This work is being done by Mr. Dougherty, of the P. W. D., as the Chinese could not be trusted to dig the graves deep enough to cover them up sufficiently well after the disposal of the dead. Bodies will be taken to the new cemetery twice a day—10 a.m. and 3 p.m. They will be taken round to Sandy Bay by steam launch or sailing boat.

This morning the body of a boy was found on the hillside of the Bowen Road. There was nothing about the body to show whether the boy had been suffering from plague, but, as a matter of precaution, the body was treated as that of a plague patient and buried in the special cemetery.

The following are the statistics for the twenty-four hours to noon to-day: they do not, of course, show the two additional cases sent from the army to the Higais as these cases were not discovered till afternoon:

Mr. Kennedy, Chinese Hospital, City Road.	Admission	1
Mr. Kennedy, Chinese Hospital, City Road.	Deaths	1
Mr. Kennedy, Chinese Hospital, City Road.	Discharged	1
Mr. Kennedy, Chinese Hospital, City Road.	Private in Hospital	1

Ng Yam and Lam Ping, Nau, dockers, were charged by Constable Cola Zee with neglecting to report a case of plague at Yaumati on the 29th inst. The case was heard by Captain Hastings.

Constable Rae stated that at 6.30 p.m. on the 29th inst., in consequence of information he received, he went to the south end of Yaumati village, and, in a sampan, found a Eurasian boy, about 12 years of age, suffering from plague. The first defendant, the boy's mother, was present, and in consequence of what he learned from this woman, the constable sent for the second defendant. The doctor did not know the summons, and the constable went to his home and took him aboard the sampan. The constable admitted having sent the boy to the same dock for a short time.

I have commenced another shaft 500 feet south No. 3 shaft. This shaft has been sunk 40 ft. and has struck the same ledge formation as in No. 1, 2, and 3 shafts at present carrying small ledges of quartz. I have great hopes of meeting the main ledge formation as in No. 1, 2, and 3 shafts.

use trammimg quartz. We have a leader in the face of the drive one foot wide of low grade stone.

South Drive.—Has been extended 15' 6" on the course of the Lode. We have occasional patches of quartz which carries gold, but the lode is not yet defined. We have difficulty here also in handling the rock.

Mill Gully.—A drive was commenced during the month to go under the hill above the Mill so as to cut the continuation of the North and South Lodes No. 1 and No. 2. Drills have driven 32' 6".

Stopes.—Are producing large quantities of average stone. Estimated quantity of stone produced during the month 800 tons.

Milling.—Was carried on for 24 days, averaging 1000 tons for 475 oz. or 3 dwt.

Concentrates and Blanket Washings.—6 Barrels Panis treated, 18 tons, from which we got 27 ounces of gold. We are saving the slimes from the pan for future treatment, also adding Concentrates and Blanket washings to stock.

Stone Headings, of which there are immense quantities in thousands of tons laying about the mine stacked by the Chinese when working the mine as an open-cut. I have taken to 1200 ft. above sea-level, and kept 5 heads of our new Battery going on it for 12 hours, and 6 heads, 12 hours on our mine rock. This was after our general clean-up so that there could be no advantage in forwarding to Head Office what was obtained under the same conditions, viz., clean Boxes and clean planer, the result: 5

5 heads 1200 ft. mine rock, 1 oz. 0 dwt. 12 grains.

5 heads 12 hours headings, 0 oz. 19 dwt.

of melted gold. This was what was taken from the plates only. The sample was taken from different places all over the slopes, and I should think would be a fair average, although perhaps some parts of it might be better than others, but there is no doubt but what it would pay well if treat even if bulk only melted half so good, as the only cost would be for trammimg to Mill and Milling.

Rainfall.—Showing 17 17/32 inches. General Work on site—*Steamship*—Is being conducted in the usual way and *Health of the Camp*—Is satisfactory.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PLAGUE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, May 30.

Sir,—It will be a long time before the Government of the Colony can be sure who have been entitled to the Military force as an auxiliary of the Civil Police do not receive adequate payment for the dirty, disagreeable and dangerous work in which they find themselves engaged. Especially when it is remembered that some at least of the number, viz., the Engineers, are skilled workmen and have been engaged on the proper improvement of the dead.

Surely they deserve something more than they would receive at their ordinary regimental duties.

Meanness here would be despicable, the more so when it is remembered that the man has no alternative but to obey orders. I hear that one party has already returned or petitioned to return to duty to fit out a day I venture to think, is not fair pay for such men and such work, and this is the rumoured pay.

Could not the Government in some way, see that these men are supplied with something (they care not what) in the way of drink. Surely the testotteri members of the Chinese force, who are engaged in filtering water being supplied under such circumstances, I am only quoting many complaints I heard this morning. I am truly yours,

FAIR PAY FOR DIRTY WORK.

[The military working parties deserve well of the Colony, and we do not for a moment doubt but that everything will be done (it certainly ought to be done) for their comfort and safety. We should suggest something stronger than filtered water, and again, we can only hope for the improvement in the days to come.

Yours truly,

THE PLAGUE.

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Surely they deserve something more than they would receive at their ordinary regimental duties.

Meanness here would be despicable, the more so when it is remembered that the man has no alternative but to obey orders. I hear that one party has already returned or petitioned to return to duty to fit out a day I venture to think, is not fair pay for such men and such work, and this is the rumoured pay.

Could not the Government in some way, see that these men are supplied with something (they care not what) in the way of drink. Surely the testotteri members of the Chinese force, who are engaged in filtering water being supplied under such circumstances, I am only quoting many complaints I heard this morning. I am truly yours,

FAIR PAY FOR DIRTY WORK.

[The military working parties deserve well of the Colony, and we do not for a

moment doubt but that everything will be done (it certainly ought to be done) for their comfort and safety.

South Drive.—Has been extended 15' 6" on the course of the Lode. We have occasional patches of quartz which carries gold, but the lode is not yet defined. We have difficulty here also in handling the rock.

Mill Gully.—A drive was commenced during the month to go under the hill above the Mill so as to cut the continuation of the North and South Lodes No. 1 and No. 2. Drills have driven 32' 6".

Stopes.—Are producing large quantities of average stone. Estimated quantity of stone produced during the month 800 tons.

Milling.—Was carried on for 24 days, averaging 1000 tons for 475 oz. or 3 dwt.

Concentrates and Blanket Washings.—6 Barrels Panis treated, 18 tons, from which we got 27 ounces of gold. We are saving the slimes from the pan for future treatment, also adding Concentrates and Blanket washings to stock.

Stone Headings, of which there are immense quantities in thousands of tons laying about the mine stacked by the Chinese when working the mine as an open-cut. I have taken to 1200 ft. above sea-level, and kept 5 heads of our new Battery going on it for 12 hours, and 6 heads, 12 hours on our mine rock. This was after our general clean-up so that there could be no advantage in forwarding to Head Office what was obtained under the same conditions, viz., clean Boxes and clean planer, the result: 5

5 heads 1200 ft. mine rock, 1 oz. 0 dwt. 12 grains.

5 heads 12 hours headings, 0 oz. 19 dwt.

of melted gold. This was what was taken from the plates only. The sample was taken from different places all over the slopes, and I should think would be a fair average, although perhaps some parts of it might be better than others, but there is no doubt but what it would pay well if treat even if bulk only melted half so good, as the only cost would be for trammimg to Mill and Milling.

Rainfall.—Showing 17 17/32 inches. General Work on site—*Steamship*—Is being conducted in the usual way and *Health of the Camp*—Is satisfactory.

Yours truly,

THE PLAGUE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, May 30.

Sir,—It will be a long time before the Government of the Colony can be sure who have been entitled to the Military force as an auxiliary of the Civil Police do not receive adequate payment for the dirty, disagreeable and dangerous work in which they find themselves engaged. Especially when it is remembered that the man has no alternative but to obey orders. I hear that one party has already returned or petitioned to return to duty to fit out a day I venture to think, is not fair pay for such men and such work, and this is the rumoured pay.

Could not the Government in some way, see that these men are supplied with something (they care not what) in the way of drink. Surely the testotteri members of the Chinese force, who are engaged in filtering water being supplied under such circumstances, I am only quoting many complaints I heard this morning. I am truly yours,

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VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

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Mr. S. F. Bayley

Mr. E. Belloc

Mr. J. Bosch

Mr. J. D. Campbell

Mr. V. Danenberg

Mr. E. H. Derrick

Mr. A. Dietrich

Mr. W. A. Duff

Mr. G. Fawcett

THE CHINA MAIL.

Wednesday, May 29, 1894.

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.
PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY.

THIS Review, which we intended to meet the wants of many students of Chinese caused by the discontinuance of 'Notes and Queries on China and Japan,' has reached its Twenty-first Volume. The Review discusses those topics which are uppermost in the minds of students of the Far East; and about which every intelligent person connected with China or Japan is desirous of acquiring trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and original Papers on the Arts, Antiquities, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Myths, Customs, etc., History, Antiquities, and Social Manners and Customs, etc., etc., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new departure has been taken, and the Review now gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive notes of Travel by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the Review in this direction, the Magazine would become more generally useful.

The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours are made to present a careful and concise record of Literature on China, etc., and to give critiques embodying sketches of the most recent works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward proofs to 'Editor, China Review, care of China Mail Office.'

The Notes and Queries are still continued, and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondents' column also affords further and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consulates, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Savoys, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Dr. Chambers, Etal, Brethfuselius, Firth, French, Gage, Legge, and Maudslay; Watson, Stein, Phillips, Macintyre, Green, J. L. Smith, Parker, Kepesh, Paine, Pfeiffer, Gilas, Pilon, and Taylor, all well-known names, indicative of a wide and thorough mastery of their subject.

The Subscription is fixed at \$3.50 per annum, postage included—payable in advance.

Orders for binding volumes will be promptly attended to. Address, 'Manager, China Mail Office.'

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

'All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review.'—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.)

'The China Review' *** has an excellent table of contents.—Celestial Empire.

The Publication always contains subjects of interest to sojourners in the Far East, and the present issue will hold favourable if not advantageous comparison, with preceding numbers.—Celestial Empire.

This number contains several articles of interest and value.—North China Herald.

'The China Review' for September-October fully maintained its high standard of excellence which characterizes that publication, and altogether forms a very interesting and readable number. Meteorologists will find an interesting and valuable contribution by Dr. Frischau, on "The Amount of Precipitation (Rain and Snow) of Peking" showing the results of observations made at the Imperial Russian Observatory at Peking, from 1891 to 1893. "Notes on the Dutch Occupation of Formosa," by Mr. Geo. Phillips, contains some interesting information, although much of it is second-hand. The Notices of New Books include a most general and appreciative review of "The Divine Planes of Nan-Han," and the Notes and Queries are as usual very interesting.—North China Daily News.'

A substantial and reliable series which all students of China and the Chinese world will do to peruse.—*China Review*.

The Number—'Number twelve'—of the *China Review* contains less variety than usual, but the few articles are very interesting. The opening paper by Mr. Herbert A. Giles on "The New Testament in Chinese" treats of a question that must necessarily be of great importance in the eyes of all missionaries.—Mr. E. H. Parker's "Show Journeys in Szechuan" are continued, and a goodly instalment of these travels in the interior of China is given. Mr. F. H. Balfour contributed a paper of some length entitled "The Emperor Chang, founder of the Chinese Empire," which will be read with genuine interest by students of Chinese history. A few short notices of New Books and a number of Notes and Queries, one of which "On Chinese Oaths in Western Burma and Java," might appropriately have been placed under a separate heading completed the number.—K. K. Duff, Pres.

"Fowler's Official Record" contains the following notice of the *China Review*:

"The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, some what similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*: The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social development, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publication as is now provided extremely desirable, and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular service, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now admittedly cultivated, and who are already represented in the first number of the *Review* by persons highly creditable to their respective authors."

Some translation of Chinese novels and plays is marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century "Su Tung-Po," by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in the paper also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary merit to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance."

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